

HOWNIKAN

PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

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Vol. 8 No. 5

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe

May, 1986



Grumbo

Final Request For Ballot

All members of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe, age 18 on or before June 28, 1986, are now eligible to vote on election and General Council issues. **PLEASE VOTE!** The last day to mail your request for ballot is June 7, 1986, although you are encouraged to mail your request NOW. You may attend the Council and vote in person if you wish, but please vote. The General Council will be held June 28, 1986 at the tribal complex in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Name: _____

Street: _____

City/Town/Zip: _____

Roll Number: _____

Mail To: Election Commission P.O. Box 310
Tecumseh, Oklahoma 74873

Annual Pow Wow expected to be best ever

(see page 4)

Les abou signés ne cessent de prier en attendant que vos prières en considération un objet aussi important que celui-ci

Noms	Nombre	Noms	Nombre
St. Louis & Family	9	Mark Beaubien	12
St. Beaubien	14	Pill Beaubien	1
Joseph Beaubien	7	James Beaubien	1
Sean Pothier	5	St. Rabbie	1
Ant. Robinson	8	St. Proulx	1
Pierre Leclerc	3	St. Taberna	1
Alain Laprambois	4	St. Brocher	1
Glaude Laprambois	4	St. Brocher	1
Jacques Chaput	5	Mathias Smith	1
Antoine Ducloux	10	Antoine St. Ours	1
Leon Bourassa	3	Bazille Desplat	1
Charles Taylor	3	Charles & Wendelle	1
St. Maranda & Sisters	3	John Mondorf	1
Louis Chervier & Family	3	Dealer Appgood	1
Patrick Walsh	2	Veldon Peter Perry	1
John Mann	5	John S. Hogan	1
Michael	5	Anderson H. Taylor	1
St. Louis	7	Louis Franchon	1
Total	93	Total	122

Names affixed to a petition of the Catholics of Chicago to Bishop Rosati of St. Louis for a resident priest, "received April 16, 1833.

HOW-NI-KAN

PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

The *HowNiKan* is a publication of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe, with offices located at 1900 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The purpose of the *HowNiKan* is to act as the official publication of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe and to meet the needs of its members for the dissemination of information.

The *HowNiKan* is mailed free to all enrolled Citizen Band tribal members, with subscriptions available to non-members at the rate of \$6 annually.

The *HowNiKan* is a member of the Native American Press Association. Reprint permission is granted with credit to the *HowNiKan* or the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe.

All editorials and letters become the property of the *HowNiKan*. Submissions for publication must be signed by the author and include a traceable address. Publication is at the discretion of the *HowNiKan* editor and the Citizen Band Potawatomi Business Committee.

Change of address or address corrections should be mailed to Rt. 5, Box 151, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801.

Citizen Band Potawatomi Business Committee
 Chairman — John "Rocky" Barrett
 Vice Chairman — Doyle Owens
 Secretary/Treasurer — Kenneth Peltier
 Committeeman — Dr. Francis Levier
 Committeeman — Bob F. Davis

HowNiKan Editor
 Patricia Sulcer

Museum mail order items

The Tribal Museum and Gift Shop now has the following items available for mail order sales:

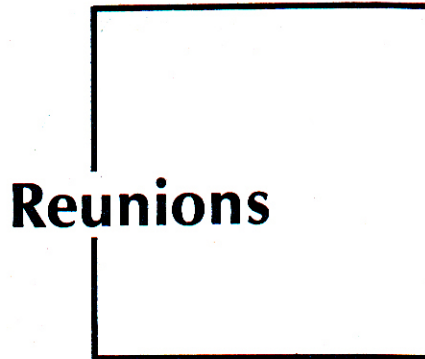
"The Potawatomis: Keepers of the Fire" by Dr. David Edmunds, honorary tribal member and a Pulitzer nominee. 366 pages detailing Potawatomi history before removal from the Great Lakes area,

numerous photographs, extensive bibliography. \$18.50

"Grandfather, Tell Me a Story," an oral history project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and conducted by the Citizen Band Tribe in the summer of 1983. Includes interviews with 18 Potawatomi elders. 80 pages. \$6

Two and three-quarter inch window decals (inside application) imprinted with the tribal seal. \$1 apiece.

All listed prices include postage. For further information contact the Tribal Museum at Rt. 5 Box 151, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801 or call (405) 275-3121.



Reunions

Kime

The second annual Kime family reunion will be held June 7, 1986 at the CCC Lake, south of Perry, Oklahoma off from Highway 86.

All descendants of the Kime family that originated in the Macomb, Oklahoma area are invited to attend the reunion that will begin at 10 a.m.

Persons attending the gathering are asked to bring enough food for their family. Silverware, plates and beverages will be provided and door prizes will be given away.

For further information contact Fred Kime, Rt. 3, Perry, Oklahoma 73077 — (405) 336-5993 or Bruce Kime, Box 104, Morrison, Oklahoma 73061 — (405) 724-3524.

Slavin

A family reunion of all descendants of James Slavin of Lexington, Oklahoma, John Slavin of Topeka, Kansas, Mary Slavin Doyle of St. Mary's, Kansas and Thomas Slavin, also of St. Mary's, is being planned for July.

The reunion will be held July 26 and 27, 1986 at the Fire Lodge on the Potawatomi tribal grounds in Shawnee, Oklahoma. Food will be provided and all Slavin descendants are urged to attend.

For more information or to confirm your attendance at this family event contact: W.L. Slavin, 6109 S. Dewey, Oklahoma City, Ok. 73139 or George Slavin in Lexington, Oklahoma.

Incumbents unopposed in 1986 election

Tribal Vice Chairman Doyle Owens and Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth Peltier failed to draw opponents in their 1986 bid for reelection to tribal office.

The filing period for candidacy ended at 5 p.m. on April 28, 1986.

Despite the fact their will be no "election race" for office, all tribal members are urged to request a ballot or vote in person at the General Council meeting on June 28. Confirmation of judicial appointments made by the Business Committee, administrative guidelines for set-aside fund expenditures and a proposed budget for utilization of accumulated interest on set-aside funds are all issues to be decided by referendum vote.

1986 marks the second time in the history of the Citizen Band Tribe that **all** members of the tribal council, regardless of residence, will have a voice in tribal government, appointments and expenditures. Prior to passage of the new tribal constitution in 1985, election of officers and expenditure of set-aside funds was determined by the tribal members attending the Shawnee General Council held annually in June.

According to the Tribal Election Committee, requests for ballots are pouring in from every corner of the country, including Washington, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Iowa, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Louisiana, Florida, Colorado, Wisconsin, Montana, New York, Virginia, Wyoming, Idaho and Indiana. Nearly 100 Oklahomans have also exercised their right to vote by absentee ballot.

All tribal members who do not request an absentee ballot are eligible to vote the morning of June 28 at the tribal complex. If you are planning to vote by absentee ballot it is imperative that you request a ballot by June 7, 1986. You may either clip the "Request for Ballot" in this issue of the HowNiKan or mail a note including your name, address and roll number and the words "Request for Ballot" to the Potawatomi Election Committee, Box 310, Tecumseh, Oklahoma 74873.

Your right to vote, no matter who you are or where you live, was a hard fought battle — please take advantage of it.

Page 3

OFFICIAL BALLOT No. **EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED BUDGET** **1986-7 BUDGET FOR SET ASIDE INTEREST FUNDS**

Attention Voter:
 Detach this stub in the presence of an Election
 Commission member before depositing ballots in
 the ballot box.

OFFICIAL BALLOT **EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED BUDGET** Approval of the administrative guidelines and the proposed budget.

Yes ☐ No ☐

1986-7 BUDGET FOR SET ASIDE INTEREST FUNDS

1. Land Acquisition:
 - A. Renovation of Shawnee Tribal Complex \$ 25,000
 - B. 7 Acres south of Shawnee Tribal Complex 103,033
 - C. Purchase of Food Distribution Bldg. & 17 Acres 128,033
 - SUB-TOTAL \$ 38,000
2. Developments:
 - A. Renovation of RV Park & Campgrounds \$ 11,996
 - B. Provide stock for museum trading post & catalogue \$ 55,000
 - SUB-TOTAL \$ 10,400
3. Maintenance:
 - A. Janitor Salary 18,400
 - B. Groundkeeper Salary 15,000
 - C. Director of Maintenance Salary 20,000
 - D. Maintenance Supplies 19,000
 - E. Replace carpet, tables, chairs & 26,200
 - F. Replace carpet, tables, chairs & 22,000
 - G. Replace carpet, tables, chairs & 22,000
 - H. Replace security lighting for grounds & pavilion \$116,800
 - SUB-TOTAL \$ 11,396
4. Industrial Development:
 - A. Engineering & land use 25,887
 - B. Utilities plan for 60 acres for secure storage 1,000
 - C. Renovation of Food Distribution Bldg. 15,000
 - D. Alarm system, door, fire, fire alarm, etc. 15,000
 - E. Carwash over pumps at 15,000
 - F. Cart paths: golf course \$57,283
 - SUB-TOTAL \$397,116

Approval of this budget will result in the payment of the profits of the Tribal
 enterprises when the earnings are equal to \$100,000 or more for each involved Tribal member
 who has been a member of the Tribe for at least 18 years or 19 will be maintained in the
 Tribal capital payments for Tribal members.

ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES — SET ASIDE FUNDS

1. General Information: The program is developed by the Tribal Council Resolution 81.32
 and is confirmed by the Tribal Council Resolution 81.32. The program is administered
 by the General Council of the Tribe.
2. Source of Funds: The source of funds is the Tribal Fund. The Tribal Fund is the
 portion of the Tribal Fund that is set aside for the Tribal members who are
 enrolled in the Tribal Fund. The Tribal Fund is the portion of the Tribal Fund
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3. Policy: It is the policy of the Tribal Council that the Tribal Fund shall be used
 for the benefit of the Tribal members who are enrolled in the Tribal Fund. The
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California sets record

More than 200 Los Angeles area Potawatomi turned out for the Southern California Regional Council Meeting held last month in Long Beach, California.

A San Diego Potawatomi interest group has been formed as a result of the Council meeting and tribal members from other areas have begun corresponding.

Dr. David Edmunds (above) was the keynote speaker. (Top left) Business Committeeman Francis Levier and Grievance Committee member C.B. Hitt chatting with a tribal member. (Bottom left) The Ballroom of the Long Beach Hyatt Regency was filled nearly to capacity.

Seven hundred invitations were mailed for the Southern California gathering. Tribal members in central and northern California will have the opportunity to attend a Northern Council being planned for later in the year.



Come to the pow wow!

The 13th Annual Pottawatomie Intertribal Pow Wow scheduled for June 27, 28 and 29 promises to be the biggest and best ever.

The pow wow campgrounds will be open at noon on Friday. Gourd dancing is scheduled to begin at 5 p.m. and the Grand Parade In has been scheduled for 7 p.m. War dancing, round dancing, womens cloth dance, junior boys and junior girls contest dancing and tiny tot competitions are all scheduled for Friday evening.

There will be childrens games from 11 a.m. till 12 noon on Saturday, with gourd dancing from 1 p.m. until 2 p.m. when the Grand Parade In is scheduled. Supper will be served at 5 p.m. Eight competitive dance events have been scheduled for Saturday.

Sunday's schedule follows Saturday's, with prizes being awarded Sunday evening.

Ira Birdcreek and Lee Larney are this year's arena directors with Robert Fields serving as MC.

About the cover: The cover of this month's HowNiKan features a reproduction of Potawatomi artist Woody Crumbo's rendition of "Eagle Dance." In 1978 Crumbo was inducted into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame and in 1983 he was inducted into the Chilocco Indian School Hall of Fame. Oklahoma City University bestowed an honorary

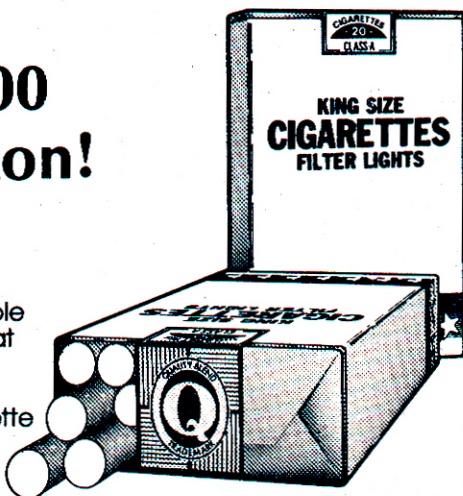
Doctors degree on Mr. Crumbo in 1979. Crumbo is recognized in Indians of Today, Who's Who in American Art, Who's Who in America and Who's Who in the World. Mr. Crumbo's work is for sale at the Potawatomi Tribal Trading Post and will be available for purchase at the 1986 pow wow.

QUALITY SEAL GENERIC CIGARETTES

**GREAT PRICE...FREE GIFTS!
ONLY FROM QUALITY SEAL!**

**\$6.00
a carton!**

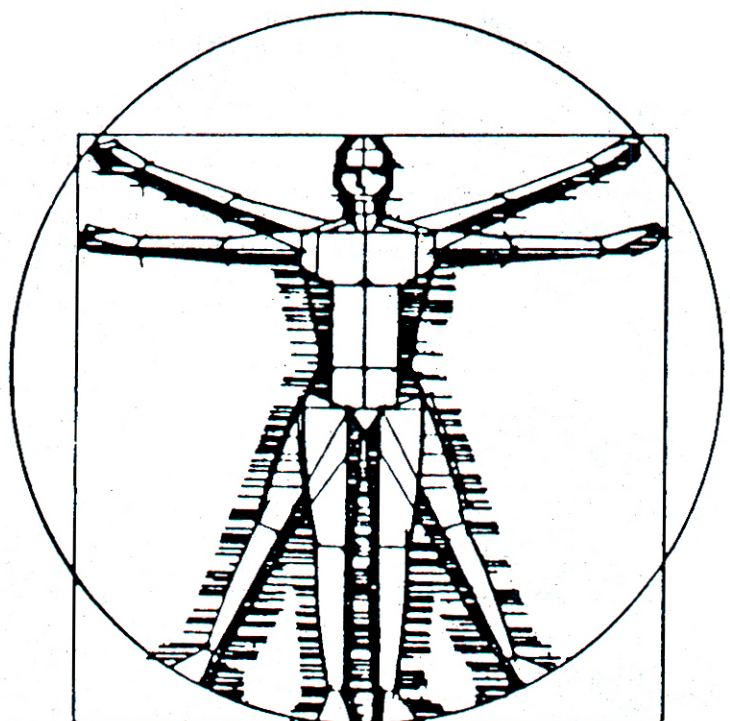
Details available
in brochures at
in-store
Quality Seal
Generic Cigarette
displays.



**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE
FOR  QUALITY!**

Ultra Lights: 6 mg. "tar", 0.7 mg. nicotine; Lights: 14 mg. "tar", 1.2 mg. nicotine; Full Flavor: 17 mg. "tar", 1.3 mg. nicotine; Non-Filter: 23 mg. "tar", 1.8 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC Method.

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking Causes Lung Cancer, Heart Disease, Emphysema, And May Complicate Pregnancy.



WELLCARE

Western Heritage Life

Western Heritage Life will have a service representative in the Citizen Band Potawatomi administrative offices the last Thursday of every month from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Universal Life enrollment will be done during these sessions.

In your opinion

Another Open Letter To All Citizen Band members:

I am replying to a letter from Jeremy Bertrand Finch (who is a distant relative of mine as I have a Bertrand in my ancestry).

Attached is an article about the relocation of some families of Navajos from their (so say) ancestors' land.

In Jeremy Finch's letter, he tells about the Navajos being forced off their lands. If Mr. Finch had done any research background, **he would have found out that many of these Navajos' ancestors took the land of the Hopi Indians!** The Hopi Indians have been trying to get the joint land use deal settled for many, many years. The Congress, in 1974, allocated 250,000 acres of land to the Navajos and the Navajos were permitted to buy another 150,000 acres of land, which they are doing now, for relocation.

As you can see in this article, the Navajos land is crowded and overgrazed, like so much land in the southwest.

The wealth of many Indian tribes are in their herds of sheep, goats, horses and cattle. When the rains don't come or doesn't leave as much as it usually does, the land doesn't support those herds. The herds have to be moved far to browse (notice the word "browse"). These herds suffer and losses occur.

If you look at an Arizona map, the northeastern part is **Indian Reservation**, with the Hopi reservation in the middle of the Navajo Indian reservation! The Navajos aren't losing lands, the Indian lands have grown for them.

The older Navajos, in the relocation area, were given the choice of staying on the Hopi land until deceased. Most turned it down!

When Mr. Finch tells us to write to our congresspersons — remember! This was settled in court **with the Hopis getting some of their land back.**

We, in Arizona, have been hearing about this relocation for a long time. We would like it settled peacefully between the two Indian tribes. If the lands of the Hopi are exploited, they are the ones who will deal with any coal, oil, uranium and natural gas companies. They will make their own deals.

**Margaret Louraine Shemek
Tucson, Arizona
(Granddaughter of Julia Louraine Mallow)**

(Reprinted from the Tucson Citizen, April 16, 1986)

Big Mountain —The old Navajo woman placed a goat skin on the floor of her hogan and talked of her sacred tie to the earth on which she sat, the place where she has lived a life of 63 years, raising sheep and goats and children and their children. She talked of the ways in which her very being is dependent on the rocks and trees —the "pure places," where she goes to seek strength from the Great Spirit.

"I bore my first child here," Ruth

Benally said, touching the ground beside her. "I've been here as long as memory can serve me. There are pure trees here with the blessing of the Great Spirit. We pray to our Maker through those trees. The same is true with the hills, when we give sacred stones and talk to the Maker. There are so many pure places to go to for strength and to talk to the Great Spirit. If we were put elsewhere, we will not know those pure places.

"How could we talk to the Great Spirit?"

But the United States government is going to force Ruth Benally to move elsewhere. She is one of hundreds of traditionalist Navajos caught up in the United States' largest forced relocation of people since Japanese-Americans were interned during World War II.

Benally may be living on the land of her Navajo ancestors, but by the decree of courts and Congress, it now belongs to the neighboring Hopi Tribe. By July 6, the Navajos must all be gone, victims of an acknowledged human tragedy that pits the tribal needs of the Hopi — whose lands have inexorably been taken over by Navajos —against individual Navajos —whose ancestors did the taking.

"Relocation...is not simply a matter of changing residence," the surveys and investigations staff reported to the U.S. House Committee on Appropriations last year. "To the traditional Navajo family, it is the end of a way of life.

"Removal from family lands to strange lands, even though to other Navajo reservation lands, creates a sense of failure accompanied by severe emotional trauma and withdrawal," the Interior Department's Richard C. Morris wrote in October for William P. Clark, the former secretary of the Interior and national security advisor, who was asked by President Reagan to determine if a negotiated settlement could be reached between the Navajo and Hopi tribes.

"Some who are threatened by relocation conclude that because their lives would serve no further purpose in a strange environment, they would prefer to sacrifice their wasted lives by resisting relocation."

For their part, the Hopi, the Hopis are acting upon imperatives no less absolute.

"Our resistance is not mainly on restoring Hopi lands, but a fight for our survival that we are not wiped off this land," says Hopi tribal chairman, Ivan Sidney. "The Hopi are the victims. If we do not speak up, the Hopi will be the victims. We have won every (court) case. The Supreme Court has stood by the decision.

In 1962, about 1.8 million acres outside the exclusive Hopi district was declared a joint-use area for both tribes. Eventually, a federal court divided the 1.8 million-acre joint-use area in half.

With the drawing of a line on a

map, the Hopi in effect lost 900,000 acres to the Navajo; about 100 Hopis found themselves living on Navajo land, while 12,000 Navajo were on tracts assigned to the Hopi.

In 1974, Congress provided for relocation of those to be moved and allocated 250,000 acres of federal land to the Navajo tribe to accommodate those pushed from their homes. The tribe also was permitted to buy another 150,000 acres of land.

The relocation of 12,000 or so Navajos has proceeded, starting with volunteers in 1977. All 100 or so Hopi families who lived on land given to the Navajo have been relocated to the Hopi reservation. However, the Navajo reservation — expansive as it may seem —is overcrowded and overgrazed, preventing relocation to existing tribal lands.

Today, eligible Navajo families may receive more than \$60,000 in government aid to purchase new homes off the reservation, as well as other payments.

The relocation commission estimates that 400 Navajo families remain on land belonging to the Hopi tribe. David Shaw-Serdar, research officer with the commission, says 325 families have applied for relocation benefits and been certified as eligible; 75 are called The Resisters.

Dear HowNiKan,

I enjoyed reading the item that Tommy Anderson of Irvine, Texas wrote —he is related to me. John Anderson Jr. was my father and John Anderson Sr. lived with us after grandmother passed away and a year or two after my father, John Anderson Jr., passed away. He told me many things of his life: when he went to Colorado and the Gold Rush, how they went in covered wagons to Coffeyville, Kansas to get food and clothing for the family. Just men went in covered wagons.

I will be at the pow wow if possible. I am 90, but will try.

**Mary Elizabeth Kremenak
Toledo, Iowa**

Chairman Barrett & Committee Members,

A note of thanks for the wonderful "family reunion" we attended last Sunday at the Hyatt Regency here in Long Beach, California. It was so wonderful to meet all of you and enjoy the company of all the "cousins" who were there with us. Believe me, we are already talking about the next Regional meeting, and we will be there to renew the acquaintances of families we met Sunday.

We enjoyed the history of the Potawatomi with Dr. Edmunds and I think everyone went home with a copy of his book. The slides were so interesting and the business part of the meeting was very informative. Thank you for a very enjoyable and

interesting afternoon.

**Lee & Jeanne Nourie
Don & Marti Nourie
Carol Wright & Bob Burns
(family of Delilah Bourassa)
Long Beach, California**

Dear HowNiKan,

I would like to thank you for the check to help me on the payment for my hearing aid.

I love the HowNiKan paper. You are doing a good thing for the Indians.

Yours truly,
**Mrs. Ethel Brown
Deming, New Mexico**

In our opinion

It has come to our attention that health care provided by Indian Health Service (IHS) for the majority of Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians and their families is in serious jeopardy.

For years there have been rumors that the federal government, specifically the Health and Human Services Administration, wanted to require a minimum blood quantum to qualify for IHS health care services. It now appears that the effort is in earnest —and people of less than one-quarter Indian blood will be denied IHS services.

The current push for the minimum blood degree requirement is intensified by the obsession to reduce the national debt. **Unless tribal members, along with Indian people throughout the country, take action, this threat will become a reality.**

I urge every tribal member to contact their senators and representatives about this issue. There are approximately 11,000 enrolled Citizen Band Potawatomi. If even half our tribal members wrote letters of protest perhaps we could protect our services.

To find out who your elected officials are, their addresses and phone numbers, contact (1) your local library, (2) your city hall, (3) your state capital.

Don't let thoughtless legislation be passed that will affect your tribal family forever.

**Ken Cadaret, R.N.
Potawatomi Community Health Services**

Proposed 1986-7 budget for expenditure of set-aside interest funds

1. Land Acquisition:

A. 7 Acres south of Shawnee Tribal Complex	\$ 25,000
B. Purchase of Food Distribution Bldg. & 17 Acres	103,033

SUB-TOTAL	\$128,033
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2. Development:

A. Renovation of RV Park & Campgrounds	\$ 38,000
B. Provide stock for museum trading post & catalogue	17,000

SUB-TOTAL	\$ 55,000
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3. Maintenance:

A. Janitor Salary	\$ 10,400
B. Groundskeeper Salary	18,400
C. Director of Maintenance Salary	20,000
D. Maintenance Supplies	19,800
E. Replace carpet, tables, chairs & ceiling tiles: Long Room	26,200
F. Replace security lighting for grounds & pow-wow	22,000

SUB-TOTAL	\$116,800
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4. Industrial Development

A. Engineering + land use + utilities plan for 60 acres	\$ 11,396
B. Renovation of Food Distribution for secure storage: alarm system, doors, interior panels, etc.	25,887
C. Canopy over pumps at Convenience Store	5,000
D. Cart paths: golf course	15,000

SUB-TOTAL	\$ 57,283
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TOTAL	\$357,116
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Approval of this budget will result in a per capita payment of the profits of the Tribal Enterprises when the earnings are equal to \$100 or more for each enrolled Tribal member (per capita payments for Tribal members under the age of 18 will be maintained in trust for those members).

Proposed administrative guidelines for '86-87 set-aside budget expenditures

1. General Information

1.1 Authority: The program is developed under the authority of Tribal Resolutions 81.32 and 81.6 confirmed by the General Council of June 7, 1981. The program is administered under the authority of a Tribal Resolution passed June 28, 1986, as approved by the General Council of that date.

1.2 Source of Funds: The source of funds reserved from the Citizen Band Potawatomi portion of the monies awarded the Potawatomi Nation by the Indian Claims Commission in Docket Numbers 15.C, 29.A, and 71, 29.E, 15.P, 29.N and 306, 29.D, 29.B and 311, 15, 1, 29.G and 308, 216, 15.L and 29.I, 128, 309, 310, 15.N O, Q and R, 29.L, M, N, O, P, 15.E, 29.C and 338.

1.3 Policy: It is the policy of the Tribe to maintain the principal balance of the 30% set aside funds intact and operate the program from interest earnings only unless absolutely necessary. Any expenditure of the principal balance must be for an activity or acquisition which will earn or accumulate more for the Tribe in income or services than if the same monies were left in the program trust to earn interest. Any asset acquired which does not meet this criteria within the 10 year plan shall be liquidated in accordance with Public Law 97.459 where applicable in the eleventh year and the monies returned to a program trust administered by the Tribe (assembled and returned to a program trust administered by the Tribe.) All expenditures from the program shall be used for the benefit of the entire Tribe's economic well-being, and only those expenditures and investments which are legal under Tribal law, economically viable, prudent, and necessary shall be considered. No acquisition or expenditure shall be used for any activity associated with gambling, legalized prostitution, or sales of alcoholic beverages contrary to Oklahoma State Law or the laws of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe.

1.4 Use of Funds: The program monies are to be used for the Ten Year Tribal Acquisition, Development and Maintenance Plan. This plan shall include the acquisition of additional lands to build upon the Tribal land base, the development of the Tribe's assets, and to provide for the maintenance and care of the Tribal property. The following definitions shall apply to the Ten Years Tribal Acquisition, Development and Maintenance Plan:

Acquisition: The term "acquisition", as used in context with the Program, shall be those actions and/or activities undertaken by the Tribe to acquire, to get, or to come to have as its own real estate (land), including the buildings or improvements on such real estate, and, when possible and feasible, its natural assets such as minerals, water, and so forth. Such real estate acquisition activities may take place by the Tribe with the ultimate goals of having such acquired real estate placed in Trust status for the Tribe.

Development: The term "development", as used in context with the Program, shall be those activities and/or actions undertaken by the Tribe to in some way cause growth, building up, expansion, strengthening, increased effectiveness or other evolutionary process toward the progress of the Tribe economically and socially, and/or governmentally. Maintenance;

The term "maintenance", as used in context of the Program, shall be those activities and/or actions undertaken by the Tribe to keep in good repair or condition any/all property, real and other, which is owned by the Tribe in Trust or in fee.

1.5 Advertisement of Proposed Projects, following those approved by the June 28, 1986 General Council, under the Acquisition of Development criteria of the Program, shall be advertised for two months and two issues of the HowNiKan to solicit commentary from all interested Tribal members prior to expenditures of funds. This advertisement shall include total cost, projected earning and/or 1. savings, and the purpose and scope of the project.

1.6 Conflict of Interest: No member of the Business Committee or any elected or appointed body of the Tribe or any relative of these members may receive personal payment or property as a result of any project funded by these monies. "Relative" is defined as; mother, father, brother, sister, grandfather, grandmother, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son, daughter, grandson or granddaughter.

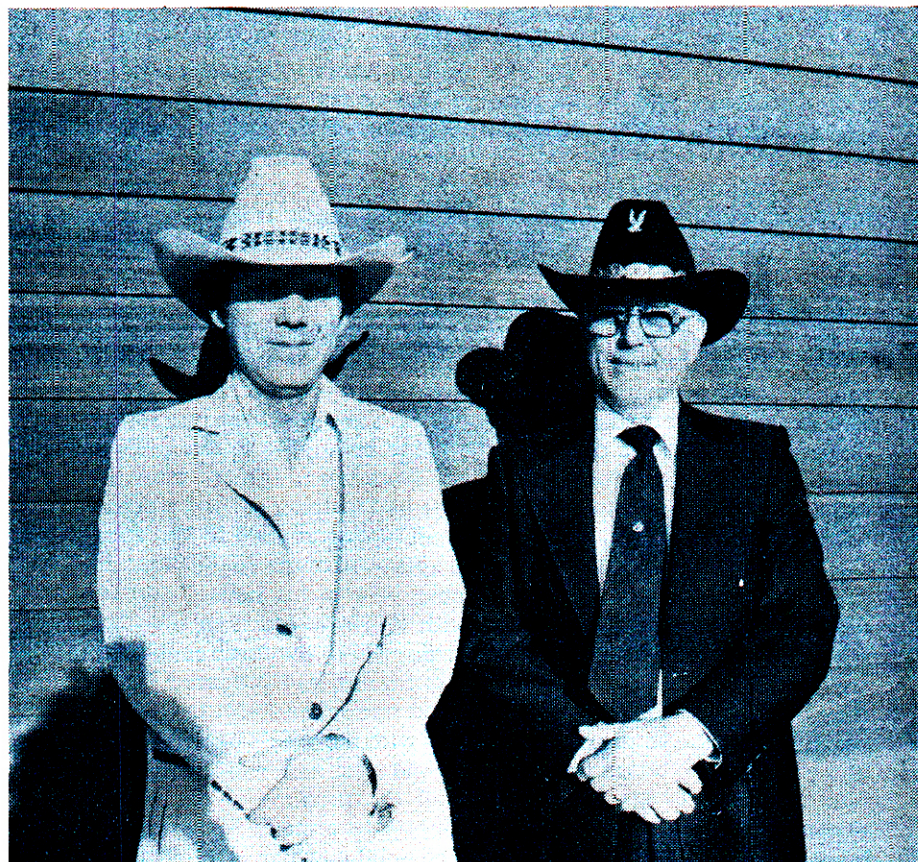
1.7 Publication of Budget and Progress Reports: The budgets and progress reports of all expenditures under the Ten Year Plan shall be published monthly in the HowNiKan and distributed to all enrolled members of the Tribe and the Secretary of the Interior. The HowNiKan budget shall be reimbursed at actual cost for such publication. Such monthly budgets published shall list all expenditures of program trust funds and interest. A progress narrative shall be included in this publication.

1.8 Expenditures by Business Committee Action: The expenditure of funds under this program shall be by Business Committee authorization only and shall be recorded in the minutes of the Business Committee meetings. These expenditures shall be in compliance with the budget and administrative guidelines approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the assembled General Council on an as-necessary or a yearly basis, with at least one a year.

1.9 Handling of Funds: The Business Committee shall submit a written request to the Secretary of the Interior for draw-down of funds in accordance with the approved budget. These funds shall be deposited in a separate interest-bearing checking account from any other funds owned by the Tribe. Accounting records for these funds shall be maintained according to generally accepted accounting principles. Annual audits shall be conducted and submitted to the Secretary and the General Council. Unused funds held in the checking account may be invested in insured certificate of deposit until such time as funds are needed. Accounting and administrative costs shall be reimbursed to the Tribe into the Indirect Cost pool at the rate approved by the Secretary.

Vote Yes or No for approval of the administrative guidelines and the proposed budget.

Yes _____ No _____



Thanks for your support!

**Vice Chairman Doyle Owens
Secretary Kenneth Peltier**

***We encourage all tribal members to exercise
your right to vote on tribal issues in 1986
Request A Ballot Today!***

Potawatomi scrapbook

(Editor's Note: The HowNiKan has received many, many requests for information on indigenous Potawatomi traditions, ceremonies, beliefs and religion. Because so very little of our history has been preserved within our own families, we are forced to turn to the written words of the early French and British who stayed among the Potawatomi. Written accounts vary greatly in their interpretation of Potawatomi behaviour. What the

HowNiKan will attempt to do in the coming months is to present as many accounts of early Potawatomi life as we are able to locate. Tribal members may then sift through them and, hopefully, cull from them the knowledge they are seeking.

All of the following excerpts are from William H. Keating's "Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River"; published in Philadelphia by H.C. Carey & I. Lea, date unknown.)

On childrearing...

They appear to be very attentive to the proper education to be given to children, in order to impart to them those qualities both of the mind and the body, which shall enable them to endure fatigue and privation, and to obtain an influence, either in the counsels of the nation, or during their military operations. When questioned on this subject, Metea replied, that while he was yet very young, his father began to instruct him, and incessantly, day after day, and night after night, taught him the traditions, the laws and ceremonies of his nation. "This he did," said Metea, "that I might one day benefit my country with my counsel." The education of boys generally commences at ten or twelve years of age; they accustom them early to the endurance of cold, by making them bathe every morning in winter. They likewise encourage them to habituate themselves to the privation of food. In this manner, children are observed to acquire, more readily, the qualifications which it is desirable for an Indian to possess. Parents use no compulsory means to reduce their children to obedience, but they generally succeed in obtaining a powerful influence over them, by acting upon their fears; they will tell them that if they do not behave themselves as they are bid, that they will irritate the Great Spirit, who will deprive them of all luck as hunters, and as warriors. This, together with the constant and never ceasing importance, which the children observe, that their parents attribute to luck in all their pursuits, is found to have the desired effect upon the minds of young persons, fired with the ambition of becoming distinguished, at some future day, by their skill and success.

A compassionate people...

Among the men of their own tribe, these Indians are represented as indulging in many of the virtues which have long been considered as peculiar to man in a state of civilization. Children incapacitated from labor, or exertion, by accident of deformity, are carefully attended to, and seldom allowed to suffer, from a privation of any of the comforts which the rest of the tribe enjoy. It is considered disgraceful in a man, to inflict any injury upon a helpless or unprotected person. In a few instances, it is said that children born deformed have been destroyed by their mothers, but these instances are rare, and whenever discovered, uniformly bring them into disrepute, and are not unfrequently punished by some of the near relations. Independent of these cases, which are but rare, a few instances of infanticide, by single women, in order to conceal intrigue, have been heard of; but they always are treated with abhorrence. In like manner when going out on hunting excursions, elderly parents have been known to be abandoned, or exposed to a certain death, but these were likewise rare cases, which may be considered as always carrying with them a severe punishment by the utter contempt and detestation in which those who committed them were held. When questioned upon this point, Metea denied that it had ever happened; "as they have taken pains to raise us when we were young," said he, "it is but fair that we should return this care to them in their old age." Instances have, however, occurred, even among the Potawatomi; one of which took place on the Milwaukee, when a decrepid old woman, who had no horse to remove her from that place, was burned by them. In painful and violent diseases, Indians are sometimes killed at their own request, and afterwards burned to prevent contagion or the disease falling upon another.

The importance of fasting...

Their fasts are marked by the ceremony of smearing their faces, hands, etc. with charcoal. To effect this, they take a piece of wood of the length of the finger, and suspend it to their necks, they char one end of it, and rub themselves with the coal every morning, keeping it on until after sunset. No person whose face is blackened, dare eat or drink anything during that time; whatever may be the cravings of his appetite, he must restrict them until the evening arrives, when he may wash off his black paint, and indulge, moderately, in the use of food. The next morning he repeats the

ceremony of blackening his face, and continues it from day to day, until the whole of his piece of wood be consumed, which generally takes place in the course of from ten to twelve days.

After this term, they either suspend their mortifications, or continue them according as the exigencies of the case seem to require. From the information which was communicated by the interpreter and others, it does not appear that, in any one instance, have the Indians ever been known to break their fasts, whatever may have been the temptation to which they were exposed; so powerful, indeed, is their superstitious dread of that ill luck, which would attach to a transgression of their rules, that even children have been, in vain, tempted to take food when at the houses of traders, and beyond the control of their parents; in all cases they have declined it; neither does it appear that, during those seasons of mortification, they indulge after sunset, in any unreasonable gratification of their appetite; in this respect, therefore, they prove themselves more consistent than the Mahometans, who are said while their Ramadan or lent lasts, to make up by the debaucheries in which they indulge in the night time, for the painful restrictions imposed upon them during the day, by the precepts of their prophet. The same apprehensions which will prevent an Indian, whether man or boy, from tasting food, while covered with his coating of charcoal, will not allow him to shorten the term of his penance by consuming the piece of wood too hastily. If he does use it sparingly, he is certain that the charm or virtue with which he invests it, will be dispelled. In addition to these mortifications, the Indian attempts to impress upon his offspring a permanent and unshaken belief in the existence of a Great Spirit, ruler of the universe, whose attributes are kindness to men, and a desire of relieving them from all their afflictions; the necessity of doing all that may be grateful to him is often recurred to, in those exhortations by which every Indian parent instructs his sons, both morning and evening.

It does not appear that the same care is extended to the religious principles of females. We never heard of their joining in fasts or mortifications; they are not allowed to take a part in the public sacrifices, and, as they have no concern in the noble occupations of war or the chase, it probably matters but little whether or not they are agreeable in the sight of the Great Spirit. The only inducement which they have to pray is, that they may continue to hold a place in the affections of their husbands; but, as upon this point the men are quite indifferent, it would appear to them unworthy of their superior rank in creation, if they were to bestow a thought upon the subject.

The significance of totems...

The Potawatomis are not divided into tribes, designated by the name of animals, as is reported to be the case with the Missouri Indians but they are distinguished merely from their local habitations. Those that live on the St. Joseph form a small tribe, in every respect similar to those residing in Chicago or on Lake Michigan. Although not divided into regular tribes, they have a sort of family distinctions, kept up by means of signs resembling those of heraldry. These signs are by them called To-tem; they are taken from an animal or from some part of it, but by no means imply a supposed relationship with that animal, as has been incorrectly stated. It is merely an indistinguishing mark or badge, which appears to belong to every member of a family, whether male or female. The latter retain it even after matrimony and do not assume that of their husbands. It does not appear that this implies the least obligation of the Indian, to the animal from which it is taken. He may kill it or eat it. The totem appears to answer no other purpose than that of distinguishing families; it does not imply any degree of nobility or inequality of rank among them. It is the same custom, which is properly attributed by Carver to the Dakota or Sioux Indians.

Courtship...

The form of courtship which existed formerly, is stated to have been as follows: when a young man had conceived an attachment for a female, or that he wished to make her his wife, he gave the first intimation of his design, by throwing a deer into the lodge belonging to the girl's parents. This he would repeat for several days, from ten to fifteen, after which the father usually asked him what object he had in doing so, and whether it was to obtain his daughter. The young man having replied in the affirmative, the relations of the girl would, if they approved of the connection, prepare a dress for the youth, which they would take to his house, and there the damsel's father would invest him with it. He would then take him home with him and introduce him to the bride; where the lover remained for the space of ten or twelve days, until his friends had prepared the presents they intended for his wife's family, and had taken them to their house. It was usual for the young couple to dwell with the wife's parents for the term of a year, during which time the husband was, as it were, a servant in the family, giving to his father-in-law all the produce of his hunt. At the expiration of this term, he was at liberty to remove his wife to his own house, and treat her as he pleased. The opinion which is entertained by the Missouri Indians, and by all those who reside along the banks of the Mississippi, that it would be the height of indecorum in a man to speak, or even to look upon his son-in-law, does not exist at present, and is believed

never to have prevailed among the Potawatomis. The power of the husband over his wife was unlimited, he might even put her to death if he chose, and she had lost all claim to the sympathy and protection of her own relations. They never would resent any treatment which she had been made to endure. There was no fixed time for marrying; girls were sometimes betrothed at a very early age, long before maturity. The presents which it was customary to make, were of the most valuable kind, and consisted of horses, venison, guns, etc. In some instances it happened that the parties were mutually attached, and that they contracted a secret engagement, marrying without the consent of their parents. But these breaches of ceremony were usually made up, by the interchange of presents between the parents on both sides, who then confirmed the marriage.

Saintly guidance...

Independently of the name which he bears, and of the totem or badge of family to which he lays claim, an Indian has frequently a kind spirit to watch over him and assist him. This tutelar saint is, of course, held in high veneration, and nothing is done that could in the least offend him. The mode in which each Indian becomes acquainted with the name or nature of his ministering spirit, is by dreams, in which he fancies that the Master of Life reveals himself to him in his sleep, under the form of some tangible object in creation, generally of an animal; under this shape the Great Spirit holds converse with him, and the Indian ever after supposes that this is the form in which he may expect to see the Great Spirit appear to him. To this animal, whom he considers as a medium of communication between him and the Master of Life, he addresses his prayers and states his wants; he consults it in all his difficulties, and not unfrequently conceives that he has derived relief from it. Of course he abstains from eating of the animal, and would rather starve than sacrilegiously feed upon his idol. But he holds the animal as a friend to himself alone. He knows that others have different spirits, and hence does not think himself bound to protect the animal against his companions, because he knows that there is no virtue in the animal for anyone but himself. Some times, instead of the whole animal, it is only in some part of it that the charm resides, and in this case he will feel no hesitation in eating all of the other parts of the beast.

The role of the chief...

The power of the chief is only exercised as long as he behaves himself in a manner agreeable to the wishes of his warriors, for though the dignity be a hereditary one, it is not uncommon for them to depose their chiefs. The principal prerogative of the chief is to conduct all military operations; when once war is declared, he cannot conclude peace without the consent of his warriors.

Per capita distribution...

The duty of dividing the annuity paid to them by the United States government, likewise revolves around the chief. Formerly the partition was made by him in the manner that he thought best, but some cases of malversation have led to a different method. The money is paid to the principal chief of the nation, who calls his people around him, places them in a circle, and then throws a dollar to each, all round, continuing this operation until the whole of the money be disposed of. In this division, the father of a family receives an equal share for every individual in his household, whether male or female, child or adult. The annuities paid to the Miamis amount to eighteen thousand dollars. The last census, taken a few years since, made their numbers eleven hundred and seventy-two, of whom three hundred were warriors. An accurate amount of the Potawatomis population could not be obtained here; it has been variously slated; we heard it rated at ten thousand, which is probably far beyond the true number. Those who receive their annuities at Fort Wayne, are not numerous, and the census of Indians in the state of Illinois does not admit of more than twelve hundred Potawatomis. The payment of their annuities on the United States territory, is very much to be regretted; they ought to be paid to them on the Indian reservations, where by a humane law no spirituous liquors can be sold; if some means were taken of holding a sort of fair for cattle, and implements of agriculture, at the time that the annuity is paid, they might, perhaps, be induced to apply to the purchase of useful objects, the money which is at present wasted in procuring spirits. Under the present system, the moment an Indian receives his annuity, he immediately converts it into whiskey; the deplorable effects of which upon their system are too well known to require that we should dwell upon them.

Historically speaking

How-Ne-Con, Vol. 2, 1973

reports: The Tribal Council Meeting will be held June 30, 1973 in The Commons at St. Gregory's College...The present Business Committee is Chairman Paul Schmidtkofer, Vice Chairman Raymond Peltier, Secretary—Treasurer Beverly Hughes, Councilman Bernard Heer and Councilman Bill Nona...If your tribal ID card is lost or stolen and you wish a duplicate there will be a 50 cents charge for postage handling...

How-Ne-Con, Vol. 4, March, 1974

reports: The Business Committee calls for a Special Council meeting to present economic development plans for Council approval...The Citizen Band, along with at least two other Potawatomis Tribes, has received an award from the Indian Claims Commission; funds of \$4,104,818.98 have been appropriated by Congress...Norman Kiker, Jewell Bruno, Mary Ann Wheeler, Paul Schmidtkofer and Beverly Hughes comprise the tribal staff...

How-Ne-Con, Vol. 7, March, 1975

reports: The CHR Program has scheduled three rabies clinics...A receptionist has been hired for the tribal office...The tribe has received a \$300,000 Economic Development Administration grant to build a Cultural Heritage Center—Council House. It will be trimmed in redwood to symbolize we are the people of the fire...The Pow Wow Club is sponsoring an archery

shoot...

How-Ne-Con, Vol. 11, March,

1976 reports: A Special Council has been called for April 17, at the The Commons at St. Gregory's College, to discuss claims awards monies...the Cultural Heritage Center is 75 percent complete...According to the Chairman, "Tribal government has become more complex as evidenced by the fact that we are handling contracts and programs with a cash flow in excess of \$600,000..."

How-Ne-Con, Vol. 16, June, 1977

reports: The annual Council meeting, pow wow and outdoor drama will be held during "Potawatomis Days," June 23 — 26...The tribal arts and crafts program is soliciting more participation...

How-Ne-Con, Vol. 20, June 1978

reports: Potawatomis artist Woody Crumbo is inducted into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame...Dedication ceremonies are being planned for the Shishewano Building...A \$21,000 curriculum development grant has been approved by the National Endowment for the Humanities...The Potawatomis Tribe monitors four federal programs — Housing Improvement Program, IAT Student Program, Human Development Program and Environmental Maintenance Program...

How Ni Kan, Vol. 1, January,

1979 reports: The tribe has received a USDA Women, Infants and Children Feeding Program grant...The new How Ni Kan newspaper is to be published quarterly and costs \$1 a year...The tribal scholarship program is in "full swing"...

How Ni Kan, Vol. 2 No. 1, April,

1980 reports: The current General Account budget reflects \$2,051,072.64 in fixed and current assets...An art show is slated for June 23—29...The letter from the tribal secretary claims a victory over the BIA when the Solicitor's office rules that Business Committee minutes are not subject to the Freedom of Information Act...

How Ni Kan, Vol. 2, No. 4,

March, 1981 reports: The "Indian Christmas" float built by the Pow Wow Club takes first place in the Shawnee Christmas parade...The Community Health Representative Program operated by the tribe "is now available to all tribal members in the service unit"...The Potawatomis Head Start Program has 40 three and four year old participants...

How Ni Kan, Vol. 5, No. 3,

September, 1983 reports: Hereditary Chief Frank Wano Jr. presents a portrait of his father, Chief Shishewano, to the tribe...Fire Lake Golf Course opens on July 9 at 7 a.m....John "Rocky" Barrett is named Tribal Administrator...\$38,500 in scholarships is awarded to tribal

members...Tribal representatives travel to Rochester, Indiana to commemorate the "Trail of Death"...construction of a 1500 seat bingo hall is underway...The National Endowment for the Humanities funds "Potawatomis Are Forever: An Oral History project"...

How Ni Kan, Vol. 6, No. 1,

February, 1984 reports: A \$12 million settlement against the government marks the settlement of the tribe's last claim against the United States...Plans are in the works for a tribal judicial system...A new constitution returning referendum power to all members of the tribe is in the draft stages...Sacred Heart Mission is accepted in the National Register of Historic Places...A lecture series on traditional Potawatomis culture is approved by the Business Committee...

How Ni Kan, Vol. 7, No. 7, August,

1985 reports: The new Business Committee — John Barrett, Doyle Owens, Kenneth Peltier, Francis Levier and Bob Davis — receive the seal of approval from CFR Court Judge Phil Lujan after defeated election candidates file suit to overturn results of the first election held under the new constitution allowing absentee ballots...The tribal CHR Program donates \$2,585 worth of training and supplies to the County Sheriff's Department...The Potawatomis Tribe receives 10,000 brand new toys for distribution from inmates at Rahway State Prison

Audit '85

Editor's Note: The following financial statements are excerpts from the audit report (up to September 30, 1985) prepared by the firm of Finley and Cook in Shawnee, Oklahoma. The entire audit is on file with the tribal secretary and is available for review at the tribal complex.

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GENERAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

	General Account	Indirect Cost	Tax Commission	Tribal Construction	Scholarship	Prosthetics	Total
Revenues:							
Revenue from other programs	\$ 266,235	339,627	-	-	-	-	605,862
Lease and Swap Meet Revenue	132,606	-	-	-	-	-	132,606
Tax Revenue	-	-	147,475	-	-	-	147,475
Revenue from Trust Investments	662,355	-	-	-	-	-	662,355
Interest Revenue	2,312	-	-	-	1,868	7,107	11,287
Other Revenue	20,456	-	-	8,563	-	-	29,019
Total revenues	<u>1,083,964</u>	<u>339,627</u>	<u>147,475</u>	<u>8,563</u>	<u>1,868</u>	<u>7,107</u>	<u>1,588,604</u>
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Salaries	12,603	190,749	320	4,259	-	-	207,931
Fringe benefits	82,638	37,271	37	953	-	-	120,899
Materials and supplies	11,666	6,258	3,186	3,255	-	-	24,365
Insurance	-	49,731	-	-	-	-	49,731
Utilities and maintenance	63,375	12,512	-	-	-	-	75,887
Telephone and postage	46,673	12,758	-	-	426	1,097	60,954
Swap meet	4,860	-	-	-	-	-	4,860
Technical/legal	22,853	-	-	-	-	-	22,853
Travel	9,465	5,790	1,042	-	-	-	16,297
University, College and Vo-Tech	-	-	-	-	124,836	-	124,836
Prosthetic devices, eye glasses	-	-	-	-	-	32,818	32,818
Dentures, hearing aids	-	-	-	-	-	46,166	46,166
Audit	-	28,658	-	-	-	-	28,658
How Ni Kan	17,066	-	-	-	-	-	17,066
Indirect cost	23,500	-	-	-	-	-	23,500
Business Committee, Election	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Committee, Board Meeting Comestible	13,654	-	9,604	-	3,140	-	26,398
Other	33,696	26,466	883	20	334	4,728	66,127
Capital Outlays:							
Equipment	210,091	-	-	-	-	-	210,091
Debt Service:							
Debt retirement	119,981	-	-	-	-	-	119,981
Interest expense	23,795	-	-	-	-	-	23,795
Total expenditures	<u>695,916</u>	<u>370,193</u>	<u>15,072</u>	<u>8,487</u>	<u>128,736</u>	<u>84,809</u>	<u>1,303,213</u>

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GENERAL FUNDS, CONTINUED SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

	General Account	Indirect Cost	Tax Commission	Tribal Construction	Scholarship	Prosthetics	Total
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$ <u>388,048</u>	<u>(30,566)</u>	<u>132,403</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>(126,868)</u>	<u>(77,702)</u>	<u>285,391</u>
Other sources (uses):							
Other adjustments	121,842	-	-	-	-	-	121,842
Operating transfers in (out)	(114,969)	-	(36,197)	-	80,000	80,000	8,834
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>6,873</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(36,197)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>130,676</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	<u>394,921</u>	<u>(30,566)</u>	<u>96,206</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>(46,868)</u>	<u>2,298</u>	<u>416,067</u>
Fund balance, beginning of period	<u>4,884,139</u>	<u>68,638</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,011</u>	<u>58,823</u>	<u>5,014,611</u>
Fund balance, end of period	<u>\$ 5,279,060</u>	<u>38,072</u>	<u>96,206</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>(43,857)</u>	<u>61,121</u>	<u>5,430,678</u>

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

	Department of Health and Human Services										U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
	ANA	Title VI 85	Title VI 84	LIHEAP 85	LIHEAP 84	CHR-85	CHR-84	Iowa Tribe-85	Iowa Tribe-84	STEHC-84	CDBG-84	CDBG-83
Revenues:												
Federal grant and contracts	\$ 95,500	84,000	-	6,481	-	76,500	46,000	19,500	12,000	-	133,632	27,804
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	95,500	84,000	-	6,481	-	76,500	46,000	19,500	12,000	-	133,632	27,804
Expenditures:												
Salaries	32,058	32,484	(201)	-	-	43,794	23,055	13,271	5,190	-	30,941	2,091
Fringe benefits	5,343	6,215	(473)	-	-	8,635	3,828	2,989	1,101	-	5,912	113
Materials and supplies	3,807	6,195	(2,581)	-	-	2,791	5,378	1,371	1,429	142	74,075	-
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities and maintenance	4,052	10,371	-	5,881	338	3,200	1,600	3,200	1,601	-	-	-
Telephone and postage	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	240	1,274	754	-	-	533
Travel/training	3,432	-	(113)	-	-	2,660	6,682	1,947	1,055	(30)	1,141	456
Audit	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Indirect cost	17,086	13,946	-	-	-	15,140	9,844	5,860	2,967	34	-	-
Equipment purchases	6,400	3,500	12,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual	21,000	-	2,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,359	4,649
Food	-	15,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	1,630	-	600	62	1,437	(2,923)	108	(1,176)	-	4,627	10,225
Total expenditures	95,578	89,621	11,774	6,481	400	77,657	47,704	30,020	12,921	146	142,055	18,067
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(78)	(5,621)	(11,774)	-	(400)	(1,157)	(1,704)	(10,520)	(921)	(146)	(8,423)	9,737
Other financing sources (uses):												
Operating transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other sources (uses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	(78)	(5,621)	(11,774)	-	(400)	(1,157)	(1,704)	(10,520)	(921)	(146)	(8,423)	9,737
Fund balance, beginning of period	-	-	11,774	-	400	-	2,197	-	1,813	1,744	-	(9,737)
Fund balance, end of period	(78)	(5,621)	-	-	-	(1,157)	493	(10,520)	892	1,598	(8,423)	-

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

	U. S. Department of Interior				Department of the Treasury	U. S. Department of Agriculture				U. S. Department of Labor			
	CIGP - 85	CIGP - 84	ICWA - 84	ICWA - 83	Revenue Sharing	FDP - 85	FDP - 84	WIC - 85	WIC - 84	JTPA Admin.-86	JTPA Admin.-85	JTPA Title IV - 86	JTPA Title IV - 85
Revenues:													
Federal grant and contracts	\$ 444,457	11,994	20,118	-	7,620	242,607	-	509,472	17,010	10,000	34,977	10,000	133,496
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,419	-	-
Total revenues	444,457	11,994	20,118	-	7,620	242,607	-	509,472	17,010	10,000	36,396	10,000	133,496
Expenditures:													
Salaries	173,969	-	13,723	-	2,498	121,847	(192)	64,762	(5,129)	3,221	18,687	13,954	107,715
Fringe benefits	37,706	-	2,417	-	621	25,302	-	12,848	-	980	3,740	926	11,151
Materials and supplies	7,870	-	161	-	-	4,403	18	8,718	1,273	219	1,557	263	238
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,479	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities and maintenance	7,743	-	836	-	-	47,256	427	4,606	1,313	-	2,486	-	-
Telephone and postage	4,000	-	280	-	-	2,508	2,541	2,815	-	-	825	-	-
Travel/training	7,620	-	1,657	-	3,190	3,173	-	10,422	64	39	532	1,341	4,695
Audit	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect cost	58,476	-	2,350	-	-	48,813	1,246	25,393	(606)	1,085	7,086	-	-
Equipment purchases	13,601	-	-	-	1,657	-	605	-	9,128	-	-	-	-
Contractual	52,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,520	1,376	-	-	-	-
Food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364,180	27,946	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	251	-	2,700	895	(275)	-	(698)	300	1,097	400	1,420
Total expenditures	365,529	-	21,675	-	10,666	254,197	6,849	508,264	34,667	5,844	36,010	16,884	125,219
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	78,928	11,994	(1,557)	-	(3,046)	(11,590)	(6,849)	1,208	(17,657)	4,156	386	(6,884)	8,277
Other financing sources (uses):													
Operating transfers in (out)	-	-	-	744	-	-	-	1,866	(1,866)	-	-	-	-
Total sources (uses)	-	-	-	744	-	-	-	1,866	(1,866)	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	78,928	11,994	(1,557)	744	(3,046)	(11,590)	6,849	3,074	(19,523)	4,156	386	(6,884)	8,277
Fund balance, beginning of period	-	(11,994)	1,679	(744)	9,271	-	(6,849)	-	19,523	-	5,000	-	(2,695)
Fund balance, end of year	78,928	-	122	-	6,225	(11,590)	-	3,074	-	4,156	5,386	(6,884)	5,582

(continued next page)

Audit (continued)

AUDITOR'S COMMENTS ON COMPLIANCE FOR SINGLE AUDITS

Business Committee

Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma

We have examined the combined financial statements of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma as of and for the year ended September 30, 1985 and have issued our report thereon dated April 25, 1986. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards; the provisions of "Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities and Functions" promulgated by the U.S. Comptroller General, as they pertain to financial and compliance audits; OMB's Circular A-128 "Audits of State and Local Governments (Pub L No. 98-502)", "Compliance Supplement for Single Audits of State and Local Governments" (April, 1985) and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. For grants or contracts not included in the compliance supplement, compliance was tested by reviewing the applicable grant or contract documents and regulatory audit guidelines.

In connection with the examination referred to above, a representative number of transactions from each major federal assistance program were selected to determine if funds were being expended in accordance with the terms of the applicable agreements and those provisions of Federal and State law or regulations that could have a material effect on the financial statements or on each major federal assistance program tested.

In addition, each major federal assistance program was tested for compliance pertaining to financial reports and claims for advances and reimbursements (completeness and accuracy). The results of our tests indicate that for the items tested, the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma complied with the material terms and conditions of the federal assistance agreements.

Further for the items not tested, based on our examination and the procedures referred to above, nothing came to our attention to indicate that the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma had not complied with the significant compliance terms and conditions referred to above.

This report is intended solely for the use of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma, the U.S. Department of the Interior (the cognizant audit agency) and other Federal and State audit agencies and should not be used for any other purposes.

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Period Ended September 30, 1985

There are no questioned costs that came to our attention.

AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL BASED SOLELY ON THE STUDY AND EVALUATION MADE AS PART OF THE SINGLE AUDIT

Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma Business Committee

We have examined the combined financial statements of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma as of and for the year ended September 30, 1985, and have issued our report thereon dated April 25, 1986. As part of our examination, we made a study and evaluation of the system of internal accounting control of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the system as required by generally accepted auditing standards for financial and compliance audit contained in the U.S. General Accounting Office **Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities, and Functions**, and the Single Audit Act of 1984 (Pub. L. No. 98-502). For the purpose of this report, we have classified the significant internal accounting controls in the following categories:

Cycles of the Tribe's Activities

- Treasury (financing)
- Revenue/Receipts
- Purchases/Disbursements
- Financial Reporting
- Grant Compliance

Our study included all of the control categories listed above. The purpose of our study and evaluation was to determine the nature, timing, and extent of performing the auditing procedures necessary for expressing an opinion on the Tribe's combined financial statements. Our study and evaluation was more limited than would be necessary to express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control taken as a whole or on any of the categories of controls identified above.

The management of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma is
(continued next page)

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

	U. S. Department of Labor		Prior Years' Programs	Total
	JTPA-SYP 85	JTPA-SYP Admin.-85		
Revenues:				
Federal grant and contracts	\$ 103,500	23,500	-	2,070,168
Other revenue	-	-	-	1,419
Total revenues	103,500	23,500	-	2,071,587
Expenditures:				
Salaries	84,700	11,075	-	793,513
Fringe benefits	8,689	976	-	139,019
Materials and supplies	1,578	1,135	-	120,040
Insurance	-	-	-	2,479
Utilities and maintenance	-	-	-	94,910
Telephone and postage	-	-	-	18,170
Travel/training	1,440	1,459	-	52,862
Audit	-	-	-	4,565
Indirect cost	-	3,551	-	212,271
Equipment purchases	-	-	-	47,136
Contractual	-	-	-	119,780
Food	-	-	-	407,406
Other	1,750	-	-	22,430
Total expenditures	98,157	18,196	-	2,034,581
Excess (deficiency) of funding over expenditures	\$ 5,343	5,304	-	37,006
Other financing sources (uses):				
Operating transfer in (out)	-	-	698	1,442
Total sources (uses)	-	-	698	1,442
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	5,343	5,304	698	38,448
Fund balance, beginning of period	-	-	26,046	61,126
Fund balance, end of period	\$ 5,343	5,304	26,744	99,574

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA Combining Balance Sheet as of September 30, 1985 Enterprise Funds

	Fire Lake	Convenience Store	Museum	History Fund	Total
ASSETS					
Cash	\$ 858	4,960	34,069	11,310	51,197
Cash in interest accounts	39,907	52,095	-	-	92,002
Receivables:					
Due from other funds	2,500	18,250	-	-	20,750
Other	2,881	1,682	387	-	4,950
Inventory	24,275	112,380	14,055	-	150,710
Property and equipment	834,078	196,744	2,276	671	1,033,769
Total Assets	\$ 904,499	386,111	50,787	11,981	1,353,378
LIABILITIES					
Due to other funds	4,552	12,195	214	-	16,961
Accounts payable	24,031	3,125	13,219	-	40,375
Notes payable	42,502	-	-	-	42,502
Lease payable	695	6,648	-	-	7,343
Total Liabilities	71,780	21,968	13,433	-	107,181
FUND EQUITY					
Retained earnings	832,719	364,143	37,354	11,981	1,246,197
Total Fund Equity	832,719	364,143	37,354	11,981	1,246,197
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 904,499	386,111	50,787	11,981	1,353,378

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA Combining Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Retained Earnings Enterprise Funds Period Ended September 30, 1985

	Fire Lake	Convenience Store	Museum	History Fund	Total
Operating Revenue:					
Sales	\$ 235,800	1,764,704	16,147	-	2,016,651
Concession	55,100	-	-	-	55,100
Rental	86,315	-	-	-	86,315
Other	368	-	472	-	840
Total Operating Revenue	377,583	1,764,704	16,619	-	2,158,906
Operating Expenses:					
Cost of Sales	57,124	1,573,718	29,556	-	1,660,398
Salaries	84,533	93,369	-	-	177,902
Fringe Benefits	11,562	15,109	-	-	26,671
Utilities & Maintenance	37,249	21,346	201	-	58,796
Materials & Supplies	17,755	3,733	492	-	21,980
Travel	-	80	250	-	330
Concession Supplies	34,027	-	-	-	34,027
Other	11,904	4,770	10,351	-	27,025
Total Operating Expenses	254,154	1,712,125	40,850	-	2,007,129
Net Operating Income	123,429	52,579	(24,231)	-	151,777
Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):					
Interest income	1,628	5,594	-	131	7,353
Interest expense	(6,830)	-	-	-	(6,830)
Net income before other non-operating expenses	118,227	58,173	(24,231)	131	152,300
Other Non-Operating Expenses:					
Depreciation	118,540	11,437	270	-	130,247
Indirect costs	59,258	44,598	-	-	103,856
Total other non-operating expenses	177,798	56,035	270	-	234,103
Income (loss) before operating transfers	(59,571)	2,138	(24,501)	131	(81,803)
Operating Transfers In (Out)	(9,500)	(36,200)	35,424	-	(10,276)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (69,071)	(34,062)	10,923	131	(92,079)
Beginning Retained Earnings	878,340	390,140	26,431	11,850	1,306,761
Contributed Capital	23,450	8,065	-	-	31,515
Net Income (Loss)	(69,071)	(34,062)	10,923	131	(92,079)
Ending Retained Earnings	\$ 832,719	364,143	37,354	11,981	1,246,197

Audit (continued)

responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of control procedures. The objectives of a system are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use of disposition, the Tribe is managing its federal and state financial assistance programs in compliance with laws and regulations, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of inherent limitations in any system of internal accounting control, errors or irregularities may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the procedures may

deteriorate.

Our study and evaluation made for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph would not necessarily disclose all material weaknesses in the system. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma taken as a whole or on any of the categories of controls identified in the first paragraph. However, our study and evaluation disclosed no condition which we believe to be a material weakness. We did note certain areas which we believe require improvement, and have recommended these improvements on the following pages.

This report is intended solely for the use of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma, U.S. Department of Interior, the cognizant audit agency, and other federal and state audit agencies.

Finley & Cook
Certified Public Accountants

For the record...

April 13, 1986

Present: John Barrett, Doyle Owens, Kenneth Peltier

Chairman Barrett called the meeting to order at 1:40 p.m.

Chairman John Barrett read the minutes of the March 11, 1986 meeting. Addition to the minutes was made reflecting the necessity of contacting prospective tribal court judges by formal letter. Minutes approved by consensus as corrected.

Doyle Owens moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution 86 - 228, approving four applications for tribal enrollment. Kenneth Peltier seconded; motion passed 3 - 0.

Doyle Owens moved that the tribe's share of BIA road funds be designated for use at the tribal pow wow grounds. Kenneth Peltier seconded; passed 3 - 0.

Discussion was held on the IMPL funding split among the tribes. Consensus was to talk with the other four tribes about the possibility of splitting funds (a) based on enrolled tribal populations, (b) averaging factors, (c) five equal ways. Division based on resident population or land basis was not acceptable to the Business Committee. A letter to the Bureau will be sent to this affect.

Kenneth Peltier moved to adjourn at 4:20 p.m. Doyle Owens seconded; passed unanimously.

April 21, 1986

Present: John Barrett, Doyle Owens, Kenneth Peltier, Francis Levier, Bob Davis, Pat Sulcer, Mike Minnis

Chairman John Barrett called the meeting to order at 7:20 p.m. The Business Committee went immediately into Executive Session to discuss pending legal issues with tribal attorney Mike Minnis.

Business Committee convened in open session at 9 p.m.

Francis Levier moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution 86 - 229 "authorizing the tribal attorney to seek injunctive relief in federal court from state court jurisdiction and to attempt to involve the United States Department of Agriculture investigative arm for possible assistance in the (Potawatomi Tribe vs John and Paula Schoemann) case." Doyle Owens seconded; motion passed 5 - 0.

Francis Levier moved to approve Pot. Resolution 86 - 230 "requesting an increase in the maximum amount of payment for attorney contract from \$40,000 per year to \$80,000 per year. Kenneth Peltier seconded; motion passed 5 - 0.

Doyle Owens moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution 86 - 231 appointing tribal supreme court judges and lesser court judges, to be confirmed by ballot in the upcoming tribal election. Bob Davis seconded the motion; passed 5 - 0.

Business Committee recessed at 9:35 p.m.

Business Committee reconvened at 9:45 p.m.

Discussion was held on the tribal audit being performed by the firm of Finley and Cook.

Discussion was held on new federal regulations governing the Title VI Elderly Feeding Program that prohibit serving non-Indian people. The new regulations are the result of the Gramm-Rudman budget cuts. All tribal members and eligible Indians may remain in the program but several non-Indian spouses of deceased former participants must be asked to leave the program. Alternative elderly feeding programs in the community are available and referrals will be made.

Minutes were read from the April 13, 1986 Business Committee meeting. Consensus was to approve the minutes with corrections.

Discussion was held on tribal participation in the federal unemployment program as opposed to participation in the state of Oklahoma's program.

Meeting adjourned at 11 p.m.

May 2, 1986

Present: John A. Barrett Jr., Doyle Owens, Kenneth E. Peltier Sr., Francis Levier, and Bob Davis.

Chairman John A. Barrett Jr. called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

Francis Levier moved to approve Pot Resolution No. 86-232 for adopting of an inventory of housing needs for the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma. Doyle Owens seconded the motion. Motion passed 5 for, 0 opposed, 0 abstaining, 0 absent.

Kenneth E. Peltier Sr. moved to approve Resolution 86-233 opposing the bill transferring Haskell Junior College out of the control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs until public hearings have been held throughout the nation on the bill. Bob Davis seconded the motion; passed 5-0, 5 for, 0 opposed, 0 abstaining, 0 absent.

Chairman John A. Barrett Jr. asked if there was any other business, beings there wasn't, he asked for a motion to adjourn. Doyle Owens made a motion to adjourn; seconded by Bob Davis; motion passed 5-0.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 a.m. May 2, 1986.

**Please
Request
A Ballot!**

No. 137. "I DO NOT CARE FOR YOU ANY MORE" (Catalogue no. 106)

Sung by Kí'tcimak'wa ("BIG BEAR")

Voice $\text{♩} = 52$

Recorded without drum

Ka sú gin gi - ba - ba - mé - ni - mi - si - non ka - win sú gin
gi - ba - ba - mé - ni - mi - si - non ba - ka - ní - zí be - ba - me - ni - mûg nin

WORDS

Kawín'.....
Sú.....
Gin.....
Gibaba'ménimísnon'.....
Baka'nízi'.....
Beba'menimûg'.....
Nin.....

[Free translation]
I do not care for you any more
Some one else is in my thoughts

The mournfulness of this song, like the preceding, suggests that the Indian has some difficulty in transferring his affections. Kí'tcimak'wa, who sang the song, assured me that he was the best singer on the White Earth reservation. His voice is full and resonant. At the dances he sits at the drum for hours at a time, leading both singing and drumming.

Analysis.—E flat is the only tone occurring in this melody which marks it as minor, and this was sung slightly higher than the proper pitch. This song is, however, plainly minor in tonality. Like most of the love songs, it is widely known on the reservation.

No. 138. "DO NOT WEEP" (Catalogue no. 107)

Sung by Kí'tcimak'wa

Voice $\text{♩} = 76$

Recorded without drum

Ge - go - bi - na - ma - wi - kén, ge - go - bi - ná - ma - wi - kén,
ge - go - bi - na - ma - wi - kén, ka - win go - cu nû-da - ní - bo - si

WORDS

Gegobina'mawikén'.....
Kawín'.....
Gocu'.....
Nmda'nibosi'.....

Do not weep
I am not going to die

This song is widely known among the Chippewa. It is one of the sweetest of all their love songs. In it we do not find the fancy of youth but the deeper love and the nearness of the deeper sorrow.

Analysis.—Although this song begins with a downward progression, it is more strongly marked by upward movement than many of the songs. In this and in its plaintiveness lies its chief interest.

Reference is made to song no. 200 (catalogue no. 145), in the section on Red Lake reservation music, which shows a repetition of this song by a singer on that reservation.

No. 139. "HE MUST BE SORROWFUL" (Catalogue no. 110)

Sung by Kí'ose'wini'ni ("GOOD HUNTER")

Voice $\text{♩} = 76$

Recorded without drum

Gi - na - ni - na - wén - da - mo - dog ga - ni - ci - wa - na - dji - gi - gad
me-gwa we-ski - ni - gi-yan e

Ginani'nawén'damodog'..... He [or she] must be very sorrowful
Ganicwana'djigad'..... Since he [or she] so deceived and

Me'gwa..... forsook me
We'skinigiyan'..... During
My young days

Analysis.—This, like no. 136, may be sung by either a man or a woman. The song is chiefly interesting because of the flattened third as an accidental. The expression of sadness by means of a minor interval is not so characteristic of Indian music as of our own.

National news

Gambling bill passes

A bill to regulate gambling on Indian reservations was passed April 21 by the House. It established an eight-member regulatory commission for bingo and pull-tab games (Class II games) and imposes a four year moratorium on the beginning of any new casino or parimutuel gambling (Class III). It also provides that both Class II and III gaming shall be unlawful on any lands put in trust after December 4, 1985, if such lands are outside the boundaries of an existing reservation.

The moratorium on Class III gambling was accepted as a compromise amendment between those for and against state regulation of such games. The legislation directs the General Accounting Office (GAO) to complete a study within two years on alternative systems of control for Class III games.

Congressman Michael Strang of Colorado said the bill "balances the concerns of the state for proper supervision of the games to prevent criminal activity against the rights of sovereign tribes to regulate activities on their Indian reservation."

The bill also provides that existing Class III operations (casinos, etc.) will be subject to a regulatory scheme substantially equivalent to those of the state in which the reservation is located. The bingo regulatory commission would consist of a chairman appointed by the Secretary of the Interior; one member selected by the Attorney General, five members chosen from a list of nominees submitted by the tribes engaged in gambling activities; and one member chosen to represent state interests. The legislation now must go to the Senate where Senator Dennis DeConcini has a similar bill pending in committee.

BIA moves office

The "Times - Standard" of Eureka, California, has reported that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is moving its Northern California agency off the Hoopa Valley Reservation.

Maurice Babby, Sacramento area director, told the paper the Hoopa office would be closing in the next few months. He said the Bureau will open a new office at Redding, where about 33 of the 55 employees at the Hoopa Agency will be stationed. Babby added that another 22 employees will be moved into new offices in Willow Creek and two employees will be relocated to the BIA office in Klamath. Babby said the move is primarily designed to improve services for the tribes, other than the Hoopa, served by the agency.

TRIBES helps students

Colorado College, in cooperation with the Council for Energy Resource Tribes (CERT), will sponsor its fifth annual TRIBES program this summer, helping recently graduated American Indian high school students become acclimated to college life.

Each summer since 1982, between 30 and 40 college-bound American Indians have spent eight weeks at the college located in Colorado Springs. The academic program, designed to strengthen skills in science, math and writing, is combined with a varied social program to help provide a stepping stone between the small rural high schools the students attended and the large, often impersonal universities many will attend in the fall. In addition to classroom work, there are field trips, Outward Bound leadership training, intramural athletics, career counseling and visits from industrial and tribal leaders. Applications are now being accepted for the TRIBES program. For more information contact the Colorado College Summer Session office at (303) 473-2233, ext. 656. Students selected for the program will be fully supported by CERT, including tuition, room and board, supplies and a small weekly stipend.

Foundation seeks info

The American Indian Program (AIP) of the Phelps-Stokes Fund is conducting a survey to find out what American Indians are doing in private sector fundraising and what kind of fundraising help they need.

The survey will be used in planning a national meeting for Indians on fundraising.

The four page survey forms asks for information about the Indian organization; its past and current fundraising activities; fundraising assistance wanted and its computer capability.

Rose Robinson, vice president and director of AIP, said the success of the survey depends upon reaching as many groups as possible. She stressed the need to receive the completed questionnaires as soon as possible.

She said the survey is part of a two-year project, supported by the Ford Foundation, to develop information for Indians on the basics of private sector fundraising and to hold a conference for Indian fundraisers for networking and educational purposes.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund is a non-profit philanthropic organization. For further information contact Carol Gallagher at AIP, 1228 M. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 (202/638-7066)0.

Vets honored

Representative Tom Daschle from South Dakota announced recently that officials from Arlington National Cemetery have agreed to establish a memorial this year honoring Native American veterans.

Daschle has been working with the Vietnam-era Veterans Intertribal Association since last fall to establish the memorial.

The memorial will be a living tree, to symbolize the American Indians relationship to the earth, with a bronze plaque, designed by Bob Kelly, mounted on a marble pedestal at the base of the tree, said Daschle. "I can't think of a more fitting place than Arlington Cemetery to remind the millions of people who visit there of the sacrifices of Native American veterans," said Daschle.

Jurisdiction win

Washington State Governor Booth Gardner signed a law April 3, retroceding criminal jurisdiction over Indians on trust lands from the state of Washington to the United States.

Bingo review mandatory

Interior Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer informed tribal chairmen April 7, that updated guidelines for the review of tribal bingo management contracts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs made review and approval of the contracts mandatory.

Previous guidelines had established that the review process was optional, but "it is now the Department's policy to exercise its authority to review tribal bingo management contracts under 25 U.S.C. 81 in all cases," Swimmer said. He added that operating under an unapproved contract put the tribe at risk of having the contract declared null and void in litigation. "For your own protection," Swimmer said, "you should submit your contract for review if you have not done so."

He recommended that tribes conduct their own review, using Interior guidelines, to bring their contracts into conformity before submitting them for review by the BIA.

Three new provisions of the guidelines require that members of tribal governments avoid conflict of interests in the contracts. Other provisions are aimed at protecting the tribes' interests in various ways, such as requiring that the tribe have the right to inspect the contractor's books and to secure an independent audit at any time and that the names of all members of the management firm be submitted to the FBI for name and record check.

Bingo manager convicted

A former manager of the Barona Bingo Enterprise in Southern California pleaded guilty April 2 to charges of theft involving significant amounts of bingo proceeds.

Bingo games were rigged with a "shell" prearranged to win games and then divide the proceeds with the manager. Investigations were jointly carried on by the state of California, the FBI and the Department of Interior Inspector General.

Germans make film

A West German organization, planning to produce a four-part film series — and a book — on American Indian art and its evolution to the present day, arrived in Billings, Montana April 8 to meet with BIA officials, survey possible filming locations and make contacts with experts on the subjects to be covered in the film. The producer, Peter Baumann, is working with the U.S. Information Agency in doing research and background work.

Kansas battle

The Kansas Supreme Court recently reversed a doctrine it has followed since 1982 and declared that the state has jurisdiction over crimes committed by or against Indians on reservations in Kansas.

In a 6-1 decision, the court discarded its earlier ruling that the federal courts had jurisdiction over major crimes committed by or against Indians on reservations. The court explained that a 1984 ruling by the federal district court in Kansas brought to light additional information from which it concluded that Congress intended to grant Kansas jurisdiction over all crimes committed by or against Indians on Indian reservations located in Kansas, including so-called major crimes.

Federal authorities and federal courts retain concurrent jurisdiction with the state over a list of offenses which are listed as major crimes under the federal criminal code, the court said.

The court's decision had the effect of sending two cases involving Indians in Kansas back to state courts for disposition. After the 1984 federal court decision state authorities filed on appeal with the Kansas Supreme Court, urging it to re-examine the doctrine it had established in 1982. Kansas Supreme Court Chief Justice Alfred G. Schroeder dissented from the majority opinion in the case but did not explain why he disagreed.

Call for General Council

The annual public meeting of the General Council of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma will be held at the Long Room of the Shipshewano Building at the Potawatomi Tribal Complex at 3 p.m., Saturday, June 28, 1986. Voting will be from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Long Room under supervision of the Potawatomi Election Committee.

Council Agenda

7 a.m. Call to Order - Election Recess
Until 3 p.m.
2 p.m. Polls Close

3 p.m. Meeting Reconvened
3:05 Convocation
3:15 Reading of Minutes - Kenneth Peltier, Sr.
3:30 Progress Report - John A. Barrett, Jr.
5 p.m. Report From Election Committee
5:15 Adjourn Regular Meeting

Dinner Will Be Served To All At The Pow Wow Grounds - serving starts at 5 p.m.

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